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*Philology*

ESSENTIALS  
OF  
**GREEK ACCIDENCE.**

BY T. K. ARNOLD, M.A.

1s. 6d.

1838.



W H Parry



THE

# ESSENTIALS

OF

# GREEK ACCIDENCE,

WITH

## EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE.



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## ADVERTISEMENT.

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THE title of the following Work sufficiently explains its nature. It is an attempt to make the study of the Greek language easy to the beginner, by presenting to him the essentials of the Accidence in a simple form, with a sufficient number of examples for practice. *Thiersch's* method of teaching the formation of the tenses has been adopted, as being admirably fitted for elementary instruction, both by its simplicity, and by its fitness to lead a pupil to correct notions of etymology ; the laws which it exemplifies being *general* laws, dependent upon the nature and formation of articulate sounds. I have somewhat simplified it, by throwing the principal rules for the concurrence of consonants into a tabular form ; and in the persons, I have considered the terminations as *simple terminations*, instead of decompounding them into termination and mood-vowel.

T. K. A.



# ESSENTIALS OF GREEK ACCIDENCE.

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## I. THE GREEK ALPHABET.

<i>Large.</i>	<i>Small.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Eng. Pronunc.</i>
A	α	Alpha	a as in <i>pâte, pät.</i>
B	β	Bēta	b
Γ	γ	Gamma	g <i>hard.</i> (pronounced <i>ng</i> before <i>k</i> sounds.)
Δ	δ	Dēlta	d
E	ε	Epsilon	ĕ as in <i>met.</i>
Z	ζ	Zēta	z (sd.)
H	η	Eta (ĕ)	ĕ as <i>ee</i> in <i>meet.</i>
Θ	θ	Thēta	th
I	ι	Iōta	i (on the contin. i in <i>bit</i> , or ee in <i>thee.</i> )
K	κ	Kappa	k
Λ	λ	Lambda	l
M	μ	Mu	m
N	ν	Nu	n
Ξ	ξ	Xi	x
O	ο	Omicron	ŏ as in <i>pop.</i>
Π	π	Pi	p
R	ρ	Rhō	rh
Σ	σ	Sigma	s
T	τ	Tau	t
Υ	υ	Upsilon	u in <i>use, rude, bull:</i> not as in <i>but.</i>
Φ	φ	Phi	ph
X	χ	Chi	ch <i>hard,</i> as in <i>chemist.</i>
Ψ	ψ	Psi	ps
Ω	ω	Omēga	ō as in <i>pope.</i>

The following characters are also sometimes used:—

Ϛ, Ρ, Σ, ϖ, ι, and σ, ε.  
for β, γ, θ, π, τ, and στ, αν.

OBS. (1.) Unfortunately the English pronunciation of the vowels is different from that of the whole continent; and we have carried this difference into our pronunciation of Greek and Latin.

(2.)  $\sigma$  at the end of words takes the form of  $\varsigma$ . This form is now sometimes used in the middle of a compound word, when the first word in the compound ends in  $\sigma$ , as  $\pi\tau\sigma\phi\acute{\rho}\omega$ . This is against the authority of the ancients. (Kühner.)

(3.)  $\Psi\iota\lambda\circ\nu$  means *simple*, that is, *unaspirated e or u*: the character  $\mathrm{H}$  being also used originally to mark the rough breathing (our  $h$ ); and  $\Upsilon$  to mark another breathing, that of the *Digamma*. (Kühner.)

The diphthongs are  $ai$  (as in *aye*, *yes*):  $ei$  (as in *fine*):  $oi$  (as in *voice*):  $ui$  (as in *Wye*, the river):  $av$  (as in *paw*):  $eu$ ,  $\eta v$  (as in *pew*):  $ov$  (as in *owl*):  $wv$  is *Ionic*.

EXERCISE. Write the *names* of the letters in Greek.

## 2. DIVISION OF THE CONSONANTS.

	Smooth.	Middle.	Aspirate.
(1.) Mutes	with a <i>p</i> sound .. π .. β .. φ		
	with a <i>k</i> sound .. κ .. γ .. χ		
	with a <i>t</i> sound .. τ .. δ .. θ		

(2.) Semivowels:  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\rho$  (*liquids*), and  $\sigma$ .

(3.) Double:  $\zeta$ ,  $\xi$ ,  $\psi$ .— $\zeta=\sigma\delta$ .  $\xi, \psi=$ any *k* or *p* sound respectively with  $\sigma$ .

## 3. *A*.—SUBSTANTIVES.

Singular.					Dual.		Plural.			Old division (as in Eton Gr.).	
Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.	N. A. V.	G. D.	N. V.	G.	D.	A.	
I. { $\bar{a}\zeta$ or $\eta\zeta$ , m. $\bar{a}, \check{a}$ , or $\eta$ , f.	$ov$ { $a\zeta, \eta\zeta$	$\varphi, \gamma$	$av, \eta v$	$\bar{a}, \check{a}, \eta$	$\bar{a}$	$aiv$	$ai$	$\bar{w}v$	$ai\zeta$	$\bar{a}\zeta$	I.
II. { $o\zeta$ , m. f. $ov$ , n.	$ov$	$\varphi$	$ov$	$\epsilon$	$\omega$	$oiv$	$oi$	$wv$	$oi\zeta$	$ov\zeta$	II.
Attic decl. { $w\zeta$ , m. f. $ow$ , n.	$w$	$\varphi$	$wv$	$w\zeta$	$\omega$	$wpv$	$\varphi$	$wv$	$wp\zeta$	$w\zeta$	III.
III. { $v, \rho, \sigma, \xi, \psi$ . { $a, i, v, (n.)$	$o\zeta$	$i$	$\check{a}, (v)$		$\epsilon$	$oiv$	$ei\zeta$	$wv$	$si$	$\check{a}\zeta$	IV.
											V.

a. The first declension has  $wv$  of the genitive circumflexed.

b. In the Attic decl. the  $w$  has a subscript wherever the second has  $e$ .

c. The *t* sounds and *v* are thrown away before  $o\zeta$  in dat. plur. of the third;  $ov\sigma\zeta$ ,  $ev\sigma\zeta$ ,  $av\sigma\zeta$ ,  $wv\sigma\zeta$ , become  $ov\sigma\zeta$ ,  $iv\sigma\zeta$ ,  $\bar{a}\sigma\zeta$ ,  $\bar{w}\sigma\zeta$ , respectively. [See below, 18, d.]

d. In decl. 3, acc. in *v* belongs to  $\zeta$ ,  $\eta\zeta$ ,  $av\zeta$ ,  $ov\zeta$ . *Pure* nouns of these terminations have *v* only: *impure* ones  $\check{a}$  only, if they are accented on the last syllable; if not, generally *v*, but often both forms.

Notes.—4. These terminations are to be added to the *root*; i. e. to the *nom.* case, when the particular termination of that case in the table is taken off. But in the third declension, it must be got from the *gen.* by throwing away *o\zeta*.

5. As in the Latin, the *acc.* and *voc.* of *neuters* are like the *nom.*; and the plural forms of these cases all end in *ă*, except in the Attic decl., where they end in *ω*. They are omitted in the table.

6. In the first decl. the *a* forms belong to *a* and *αξ*; the *η* forms to *η* and *ηξ*. But:

a) *Masc.*: Nouns in *της*, national names, and verbal compounds ending in *μετρης*, *τριβης*, *πωλης*, take V. *ă*.

b) *Fem.*: *a impure*, with the exception of *ρα*, takes the *η* forms in *gen.* and *dat.*, but not in *acc.* or *voc.*

7. Some nouns of the second are contracted thus:—

*νόος*, *νοῦς*, (*mind*), *νοῦ*, *νῷ*, *νοῦν*, *νοῦ* | *νώ*, *νοῖν* | *νοῖ*, *νῶν*, *νοῖς*, *νοῦς*.

*δστέον*, *δστοῦν*, (*bone*), *δστοῦ*, *δστῷ*, *δστοῦν*, *δστῷ* | *δστώ*, *δστοῖν* | *δστᾶ*, *δστῶν*, *δστοῖς*.

## 8. CONTRACTED NOUNS.

[Contracted *acc. plur.* is like contracted *nom. plur.*]

Sing.	ἡ τριήρ-	ἢ ῆχ-	ἢ πόλ-	ἢ πῆχ-	ἢ στ-	ἢ βασιλ-
N.	ης	ώ	ις	υς	ν	εύς
G.	εος, ους	δος, οῦς	εως	εως	εος	έως
D.	εῖ, ει	δῖ, οῖ	ει	ει	ει	εῖ
A.	εα, η	δα, ώ	ιν	υν		έα
V.	ες	οῖ	ι	υ		εῦ
<i>Dual.</i>						
N.A.V.	εε, η	ἢχω	εε	εε	εε	έε
G. D.	έοιν, οῖν	2nd dec.	εψν	εψν	έοιν	έοιν
<i>Plur.</i>						
N. V.	εες, εις	ἢχοι	εις	εις	η	εῖς
G.	έων, ών	2nd dec.	εων	εων	έων	έων
D.	εσι		εσι	εσι	εσι	εῦσι
A.	εας, εις.		εις.	εις.		εῖς.

EXAMPLES.—άρχή (*beginning*): δεσπότης (*master*): ῥίζα (*root*): πολίτης (*citizen*, *i*): Σκύθης (*Scythian*, *v*): γλῶσσα (*tongue*): σφαῖρα (*sphere*): ήμέρα (*day*): κεφαλή (*head*): σοφία (*wisdom*): νεανίας (*young man*).—II. δῆμος (*people*): ἀνθρωπος (*man*): σύκον (*fig*): ὁδός, f. (*way*): νῆσος, f. (*island*): νόσος, f. (*disease*): ἔργον (*work*).—(*Contr.*) πλόος.—(*ATTIC DECL.*) νέως (*temple*): ἀνώγεων (*dining-room*): λαγώς (*hare*): λεώς (*people*).—III. θήρ, θηρός, m. (*wild beast*): δαιμων, δαιμονος, m. (*good or bad spirit*): λέων, λέοντος, m. (*lion*): γίγας, γίγαντος, m. (*giant*): κόραξ, κόρακος, m. (*raven*): παῖς, παιδός, m. (*V. παι*, *boy*): πράγμα, πράγματος, n. (*thing*): κυνηγίς, κυνηγίδος, f. (*shin-bone*): γέρων, γέροντος (*old man*): σάρκη, σαρκός, f. (*flesh*): "Ελλην, "Ελληνος (*Greek*): δάκρυ, δάκρυνος, n. (*tear*): ποιμήν, ποιμένος (*shepherd*): λαϊλαψ, λαϊλαπος, f. (*storm*): τέρας, τέρατος, n. (*wonder*): πούς, ποδός (*foot*): πτέρυγος, f. (*wing*).

CONTRACTED NOUNS.—ἱερεύς (*priest*): ἄνθος, n. (*flower*): ἵππεύς (*horseman*): μάντεις (*prophet*): πειθώ, f. (*persuasion*): πέλεκυς, m. (*axe*): δύναμις, f. (*power*): φύσις, f. (*nature*). The two following are contracted (like *κίρας*) only in D. sing. and N. plur. σίλας (*bright light*): δέπας (*goblet*).

## REMARKS.

1. τὸ τεῖχος like τριήρης, but neut. plur. τείχ-εα, τείχ-η.
2. υἱ, G. νος, contracts N. and A. plur. into υς. ἵχθυς, N. and A. plur. ἵχθυς.
3. τὸ κέρας (*horn*), G. ατος, but drops τ, and then contracts.

Sing. G. κέραος	κέρως	Plur. κέραα	κέρᾶ
D. κέραι	κέρφ	G. κεράων	κερῶν
Dual. κέραε	κέρα	D. κέρασι.	
G. D. κεράοιν	κερῷν		

4. πατήρ, μῆτηρ, θυγάτηρ, γαστήρ, throw away ε in G. D. sing. and D. pl.  
They also have V. ερ, and insert ἄ before σι in D. pl. Ἄνηρ has ἀνδρ-ός,  
ι, α, &c. V. ἄνερ. D. pl. ἀνδράσι.

## B.—ADJECTIVES.

9. ADJECTIVES are declined like Substantives.

m.	f.	n.	Comp.	Superl.
1. N. ἀγαθός,	ἀγαθὴ,	ἀγαθόν, good.	{ ἀμείνων	{ ἀριστος (irr.)
G. ἀγαθοῦ,	ἀγαθῆς,	ἀγαθοῦ.	{ βελτίων (i)	{ βέλτιστος.
N. αἰσχρός <sup>a</sup> ,	αἰσχρά,	αἰσχρόν, base.	αἰσχίων (i)	αἰσχιστος.
G. αἰσχροῦ,	αἰσχρᾶς,	αἰσχροῦ.		
2. N. μέλας <sup>b</sup> ,	μέλαινα,	μέλαν, black.	μελάντερος	μελάντατος.
G. μέλανος,	μελαίνης,	μέλανος.		
3. N. χαρίεις <sup>c</sup> ,	χαρίεσσα,	χαρίεν, graceful.	χαριέστερος	χαριέστατος.
G. χαρίεντος,	χαριέσσης,	χαρίεντος.		
4. N. τέρην,	τέρεινα,	τέρεν, tender.	(τερεινότερος.)	
G. τέρενος,	τερείνης,	τέρενος.		
5. N. γλυκύς <sup>d</sup> ,	γλυκεία,	γλυκύ, sweet.	{ γλυκίων (i)	γλύκιστος.
G. γλυκέος,	γλυκείας,	γλυκέος.	{ (γλυκύτερος, γλυκύτατος, Pind.)	
6. N. ἐκών,	ἐκοῦσα,	ἐκόν, willing.		
G. ἐκόντος,	ἐκούσης,	ἐκόντος.		

Of two Endings.

m. f.	n.	
7. N. κόσμιος,	κόσμιον, orderly.	κοσμιώτερος <sup>e</sup> , κοσμιώτατος.
G. κοσμίου.		

<sup>a</sup> ος *pure* and ρος make fem. α; but οος (when not ροος) makes fem. η.

<sup>b</sup> V. m. μέλαν.

<sup>c</sup> V. m. χαρίεν. D. pl. χαρίεσι.

<sup>d</sup> Neut. pl. γλυκέα, not γλυκῆ.

<sup>e</sup> From ος the comp. and superl. are ωτερος, ωτατος, when the preceding syllable is short: οτερος, οτατος, when long. ης, ων have εστερος, &c. ρος, υς, sometimes ιων, ιστος.

8. N. εὐδαιμων, εὐδαιμον, *happy.* εὐδαιμονέστερος, εὐδαιμονίστατος.  
 G. εὐδαιμονος.
9. N. ἀληθής, ἀληθές, *true.* ἀληθέστερος, ἀληθίστατος.  
 G. ἀληθέος (*οὐς*).
10. N. ἄρσην, ἄρσεν, *male.*  
 G. ἄρσενος.
11. N. ἰδρις, ἰδρι, *knowing.*  
 G. ἰδριος.
12. N. Ἄλεως, Ἄλεων, *gracious.*  
 G. Ἄλεω (after Attic decl.).

m. n.

- a. N. μέγας, μέγα } the other cases as if from  
 A. μέγαν, μέγα. } μεγάλος, μεγάλη, μεγάλον.  
 N. πολύς, πολύ } the other cases as if from  
 A. πολύν, πολύ. } πολλός, πολλή, πολλόν.  
 b. πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν (*omnis*) } So ἄπας.  
 παντός, πάσης, παντός.

*Article (the) οὗτος (this)*

- c. N. S. ὁ, ἡ, τό | οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο | In the other cases as if from τός,  
 N. P. οἱ, αἱ, τά οὗτοι, αὕται, ταῦτα τή, τόν. τοῦτος, ταύτη, τοῦτον.  
 d. Relat. ὃς, ἣ, ὃ. G. οὗ, ἡς, οὖ, &c.  
 e. οὗτος (this), ἐκεῖνος (that), ἄλλος (other), αὐτός (self), have neut. ο.  
 οὐδὲ (this), like art. with δε appended.—τίς, n. τί. G. τινος, &c.  
 f. τοσοῦτος, τοιωῦτος, are decl. like οὗτος, but with neut. ον as well as ο.  
 δ αὐτός (the same) has neut. ταῦτο and ταύτην (for τὸ αὐτό).  
 g. Comparatives in ων sometimes contract ονα into (οα) ω; ονες, ονας into  
 (οες, οας) ονς. μείζονα, μείζω: μείζονες, μείζονας—μείζονς.

**EXAMPLES.**—κακός (*bad, iων, ιστος*): καλός (*beautiful, καλλίων, κάλλιστος*): δίκαιος (*just*): ἵχθρός (*hateful, iων, &c.*): ἄθλιος (*wretched*): τάλας (*miserable*): ἀναιδῆς (*shameless*): σώφρων (*temperate, prudent*): δέξις (*sharp, ὑπερος, &c.*)

**EXERCISE (1).** Go through the substantives given above with the *article*, and any of the adj. (in all degrees of *comparison*) that will make sense with them.

(2.) Go through οὗτος ὁ Σκύθης, or ὁ Σκύθης οὗτος (*this Scythian*): ἐκεῖνος ὁ πολίτης, or ὁ πολίτης ἐκεῖνος (*that citizen*): αὐτὸς ὁ βασιλεύς, or ὁ βασιλεύς αὐτός (*the king himself*): οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες (*the other Greeks*). And the following in sing. *only*:—ἡ ἄλλη χώρα (*the rest of the country*): πᾶσα πόλις (*every city*): πᾶσα η πόλις (*the whole city*.)

(3.) Go through the *other nouns* (in *order*) with *this; that; himself, herself, or itself; every* (in sing.), *other* (in plur.), and where the meaning will allow, *rest* and *whole*, in sing.

## 10. THE FOUR FIRST NUMERALS.

one	two	three	four
N. εἷς, μιᾶς, ἔν	δύο and δύω	τρεῖς, τρία	τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα
G. ἐνός, μιᾶς, ἐνός	δυοῖν [δυεῖν, Att.]	τριῶν	τεσσάρων
D. &c.	δυοῖν (δυσὶ), &c.	τρισὶ, &c.	τέσσαρσι, &c.

## 11. C.—PRONOUNS.

1. ἐγώ, ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, ἐμέ or μοῦ, μοί, μέ	{ νώῃ, νῷην νώ, νῷν	ἡμεῖς, ἡμῶν, ἡμῖν, ἡμᾶς
2. σύ, σοῦ, σοὶ, σέ	{ σφώῃ, σφῷην σφώ, σφῷν	ὑμεῖς, ὑμῶν, ὑμῖν, ὑμᾶς
3. — οὐ, οἱ, ἔ	σφωέ, σφωῖην	σφεῖς, σφῶν, σφίσι, σφᾶς, n. σφέα n. σφέα

Note 1.—Dative plural of third person is sometimes σφίν, σφί; and accusative σφέ [used by the Attic poets as accusative singular also]. μίν Ionic, νίν Doric and Attic, [both enclitics] are both singular and plural, *him, her, it, and them.*

Note 2.—In the sing. of third person, hardly any form is used in *Attic prose*, but οἱ. In plur. σφῶν, σφᾶς, are used in the *reflexive meaning*; σφισί(ν) in both the reflexive and the simple personal meaning.

## D.—VERBS.

12. The *Present, Perfect, and Future*, are principal tenses; all the others secondary or historical tenses.

13. The historical tenses have all an “*augment*” in the *Indicative mood*: that is, ε prefixed if they begin with a consonant; a lengthening of the vowel (when possible) if they begin with a vowel. [ε prefixed is called the *syllabic*, the lengthening of the vowel the *temporal augment*.]

14. The augments of—

ε, α, ο, ι, υ, αν, αι, η, οι, are  
η, η, ω, ι, υ, ην, γ, γ, φ.

15. ἕινω (*suffer*); ἔλκω (*draw*); ἔπομαι (*follow*); ἔργαζομαι (*work*); ἔχω (*have*), &c. take ε after the η for their augment (ειχον).

16. ει, εν, ον, and the long vowels η, ω, are not augmented. εν is sometimes augmented by the Attics (ην), who also in εικάζω augment ει. Imp. γῆκαζον.

## 17. REDUPLICATION.

a) The perfect takes a *reduplication* when it begins with any single consonant but ρ; or with any *mute* and *liquid*, except γν, and sometimes γλ and βλ.

b) The reduplication is a *syllable prefixed made up of the initial consonant of the verb and ε* (τνπ, τετνπ). But if the verb begins with an aspirate, the smooth is used for the reduplication: φενγ, πεφενγ.

c) The reduplication does not occur, but the simple augment instead of it, when the verb begins with ρ; with *two consonants without a liquid*; or with γν (γλ, βλ).

[The double consonants ψ, ξ, ζ, are considered as *two consonants*.] ψαλλ, εψαλλ. γνο, εγνο.

- d) Obs.* Several with  $\gamma\lambda$  take only  $\epsilon$ . Some beginning with  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$ , take  $\epsilon\epsilon$ :  $\lambda\eta\beta$ ,  $\mu\varepsilon\mu$ ,  $\varepsilon\lambda\eta\phi$ ,  $\varepsilon\mu\alpha\mu$ .

*e) When the perfect does not take a reduplication, it takes an augment.*

*(☞ The reduplication or augment of the perfect remains through the moods and in the participle.*

*f) When the perfect takes a reduplication, the pluperfect prefixes the augment to it. But when the perfect takes an augment, the pluperfect makes no further change.*

*g) Verbs that begin with  $\rho$ , double  $\rho$  after the augment; and the perf. and pluperfect take the syllabic augment, not the reduplication.  $\dot{\rho}\alpha\pi\tau\omega$ ,  $\ddot{\iota}\rho\rho\alpha\phi\alpha$ ,  $\ddot{\iota}\ddot{\delta}\delta\alpha\phi\epsilon\omega$ .*

## 18. CONCURRENCE OF CONSONANTS.

- a) When two consonants come together in the formation of tenses, &c. the former is often changed.  
 b) The principal changes of this kind are given in the following table, which is arranged as the multiplication table often is:

	$\tau$	$\delta$	$\theta$	$\sigma$	$\mu$
$p$	$\pi\tau$	$\beta\delta$	$\phi\theta$	$\psi$	$\mu\mu$
$k$	$\kappa\tau$	$\gamma\delta$	$\chi\theta$	$\xi$	$\gamma\mu$
$t$	$\sigma\tau$	<del><math>\gamma</math></del>	$\sigma\theta$	$\sigma$	$\sigma\mu$

(N.)

- c)  $\nu$  before a *p* sound or  $\psi$  becomes  $\mu$ .  
 $\nu$  before a *k* sound or  $\xi$  becomes  $\gamma$ .  
 $\nu$  before a *liquid* becomes that liquid.  
 $\nu$  before  $\sigma$  or  $\zeta$  is *generally* thrown away. [It is retained before  $\sigma\alpha\iota$  in *perf.*  
*pass.*]

(Σ.)

- d) When  $\sigma$  would stand between two consonants, it is thrown away. When a  $t$  sound and  $v$  are both thrown away before  $\sigma$ , the remaining vowel, if short, is changed into a diphthong; if a doubtful one, it is lengthened.  $\epsilon$  becomes  $\varepsilon\imath$ :  $o$  becomes  $ov$ .

e) An aspirate is not doubled, but the first is changed into its smooth: the same change occurs when the first (alone or followed by  $\rho$ ) is separated from the second by a vowel  $h$ .

<sup>f</sup> The table is to be said both ways:—

(1.) Any  $p$  sound with  $\tau = \pi\tau$ , &c.

(2.) Or,  $\pi\tau$  = any p'sound with  $\tau$ , &c.

**g** This combination does not occur.

<sup>h</sup> EXERCISE.—Alter by these rules: γραφη, τυκθη, ἐπδο, ἑβτα, τριβθη, λεγται, βρεχται, δκδο, πειθθη, πειθται, πειθμαι, βρεχμαι, φραδтαι, φεφιλ, φεφευγ, θρεφ, ευμεν, ίνλεξτ, γραφσω, τυκμαι, βρεχσω, άνυτσω, έρειδσω, πλεκμαι, ήνυτμαι, πεκεθμαι, τυτθθων, τοβθθαι, σκενδσω, δαιшюонс.

## 19. SHORT ROOT.

a) Some tenses of verbs are derived from a *shorter root* than that which appears in the present tense.

b) The *short root* can often be obtained from the longer one, by changing a diphthong into a simple vowel; a long vowel into its kindred short one; or throwing away one of two consonants.

c) If  $\eta$  has arisen from  $\alpha$ ,  $\alpha$  will reappear in the short root:  $\mu\eta\theta$ ,  $\mu\alpha\theta$ .

d) Of diphthongs and double letters, the *last* is thrown away. But in  $\zeta$  ( $=\sigma\delta$ ) and  $\epsilon\nu$ , the *first* letter is thrown away:  $\epsilon\iota$  before a *mute* has  $\iota$ , before a *liquid*  $\epsilon$  in the *short root*.

e) (Long)  $\pi\nu\omega\iota$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}k\omega\nu$ ,  $\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda$ ,  $\tau\nu\pi\tau$ ,  $\mu\eta\theta$ ,  $\tau\epsilon\nu\iota$ ,  $\lambda\epsilon\iota\tau$ ,  $\phi\epsilon\nu\gamma$ ,  $\phi\pi\alpha\zeta$ ,  
(Short)  $\pi\nu\omega$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}k\omega$ ,  $\beta\alpha\lambda$ ,  $\tau\nu\pi$ ,  $\mu\alpha\theta$ ,  $\tau\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\lambda\iota\pi$ ,  $\phi\gamma$ ,  $\phi\pi\delta$ .<sup>1</sup>

## 20. FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

[The names of the historical tenses are in italics; those to which  $\dagger$  is prefixed are from the *short root*; and so are the other tenses (except *imperf.*) when the root of the pres. ends in two consonants.]

a) *Barytone* verbs (i. e. those that end in  $\omega$ ) are called *mute*, *pure*, or *liquid*, according as their characteristic is a *mute*, a *vowel*, or a *liquid*.

	<i>Act.</i>	<i>Mid.</i>	<i>Pass.</i>
<i>b)</i> Present	$\omega$		$\omega\mu\alpha\iota$
<i>Imperf.</i>	$\omega\nu$		$\delta\mu\eta\nu$
Perf. I.	$\kappa\alpha$ or $\grave{\alpha}$		$\mu\alpha\iota$
<i>Pluperf.</i> I.	$\kappa\epsilon\nu$ or $\epsilon\iota\nu$		$\mu\eta\nu$
$\dagger$ Perf. II.	$\alpha$		(none)
$\dagger$ Pluperf. II.	$\epsilon\iota\nu$		(none)
Aorist I.	$\sigma\alpha$	$\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$	$\theta\eta\nu$
$\dagger$ Aorist II.	$\omega\nu$	$\delta\mu\eta\nu$	$\eta\nu$
Fut. I.	$\sigma\omega$	$\sigma\omega\mu\alpha\iota$	$\theta\eta\sigma\omega\alpha\iota$
$\dagger$ Fut. II.	$\tilde{\omega}$ ( $\epsilon\tilde{\omega}$ )	$\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$ ( $\epsilon\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ )	$\eta\omega\mu\alpha\iota$
Fut. III. or Paulo-post Fut. } Paulo-post Fut. }	with root of <i>perf. pass.</i>		$\omega\mu\alpha\iota$

## REMARKS.

- 1) The *first aor. act.* of *liquid* verbs ends in  $\alpha$  without the  $\sigma$ .
- 2) In the *perf. act.*  $\grave{\alpha}$ ,  $\epsilon\iota\nu$ , are to be used for *mute* verbs, whose characteristic is a *p* or *k* sound. The rough breathing shows that the preceding mute must be changed into its aspirate. Thus  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\pi\grave{\alpha}$  becomes  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\pi\phi\alpha$ .

<sup>1</sup> EXERCISE.—Find the short roots of—

$\pi\lambda\omega$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\lambda$ ,  $\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\phi\alpha\nu$ ,  $\delta\phi\epsilon\iota\lambda$ ,  $\phi\theta\epsilon\iota\phi$ ,  $\pi\nu\epsilon\iota$ ,  $\nu\omega\mu\zeta$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\theta$ ,  $\kappa\epsilon\pi\delta\alpha\iota\nu$ .

Add reduplication to these forms, and those in  $\epsilon$ , where it can be done.

3) The *future 2. act. and mid.* are peculiar to *liquid verbs*; but the *fut. 2. pass.* is a really existing tense whenever the verb has *aor. 2. pass.*

4) When the verb has a *mid.* voice, the tenses that constitute it are the *mid.* forms, and the *pres., imperf., perf., pluperf.* of the *pass. form.* Perf. II. has not *mid.* meaning.

c) On the *Second Aorist.*

1) When the root of the present is incapable of being shortened, the second aorists act. and mid. would be exactly like the imperfects. Such verbs may, however, have *aor. 2. pass.*, because that tense is distinguished from the imperfect by its termination.  $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\omega$  has, with change of vowel,  $\tilde{\tau}\rho\alpha\pi\omega$ .

2) The second aorist is also wanting in verbs that are formed from other words by the regular *derivative endings*,  $\acute{a}\zeta\omega$ ,  $i\zeta\omega$ ,  $a\iota\nu\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\nu\omega$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\omega^k$ .

## 21. MUTE VERBS (including those in $\pi\tau$ ).

a. The verbs in  $\pi\tau$  have a *p* sound for their true characteristic. As all the *p* sounds are combined in the same way with other consonants, it is immaterial which of them is the true characteristic, except for aor. 2.

b. The following should be remembered:—

$\beta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$ ,  $\kappa\acute{r}\pi\tau\omega$ , have for their true characteristic  $\beta$ .

$\beta\acute{a}\pi\tau\omega$ ,  $\acute{\rho}\acute{a}\pi\tau\omega$ ,  $\theta\acute{a}\pi\tau\omega$ ,  $\sigma\acute{k}\alpha\pi\tau\omega$ ,  $\acute{\rho}\acute{i}\pi\tau\omega$ ,  $\theta\acute{o}\pi\tau\omega$ ..... $\phi$ .

c. The following table gives one example of the changes that take place when the *consonant terminations* are appended to the root. It must be understood, that what is told of them is told for all the terminations that begin with the same consonant.

	Fut.	Perf.	Perf. Pass.	Aor. 1. P.
<i>p</i> sound	$\psi\omega$	$\phi\alpha$	$\mu\mu\alpha i$	$\phi\theta\eta\nu$
<i>k</i> sound	$\xi\omega$	$\chi\alpha$	$\gamma\mu\alpha i$	$\chi\theta\eta\nu$
<i>t</i> sound	$\sigma\omega$	$\kappa\alpha$	$\sigma\mu\alpha i$	$\sigma\theta\eta\nu$ .

d. For the *perf. 1. act.* the *p* and *k* sounds take  $\grave{a}$ , and *aspire* the characteristic (in  $\pi\tau$  the *true* characteristic): the *t* sounds take  $\kappa\alpha$  after throwing away the *t* sound.

$\tau\acute{e}\tau\rho\beta\grave{a} = \tau\acute{e}\tau\rho\phi\alpha$ .  $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau$ , short root  $\tau\upsilon\pi$ :  $\tau\acute{e}\tau\upsilon\pi\grave{a}$ ,  $\tau\acute{e}\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha$ .

<sup>k</sup> Of these derivative verbs, generally,

a) The *being or having* what the root denotes, is expressed by verbs in  
 $\acute{a}\omega$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\nu\omega$  ( $\acute{\omega}\sigma\sigma\omega$  or  $\acute{\omega}\tau\tau\omega$ ,  $\acute{a}\zeta\omega$ ,  $i\zeta\omega$ ).

b) The *making a thing into or furnishing it with* what the root denotes, is expressed by verbs in  
 $\acute{\delta}\omega$ ,  $i\zeta\omega$ ,  $\acute{\nu}\nu\omega$  ( $a\iota\nu\omega$ ).

Obs.  $i\zeta\omega$  is set down in both classes: the most steady to these meanings are  
 $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\nu\omega$ .

e. In monosyllabic roots, ε of the root is generally changed into α in the aor. 2. τρέπω, aor. 2. ἔτραπον.

f. The same change takes place in the perf. pass. of στρίφω, τρίφω (root θρεφ), τρέπω (ἔστραμμα, τέθραμμα, τέτραμμα).

g. εν is sometimes changed into ν in the perf. pass.

φεύγω, τεύχω: perf. pass. πέφυγμα, τέτυγμα<sup>k</sup>.

## 22. VERBS IN σσ, ττ, ζ.

[All of which are *lengthened forms from simpler roots.*]

a. Most of the verbs in σσ or ττ have a κ sound for the *true characteristic*: but some of them a τ sound.

τάσσω (ταγ); φρίσσω (φρικ); βήσσω (βηχ).

b. Most of the verbs in ζ have δ for their true characteristic; but some of them γ.

φράζω (φραδ); δζω (δδ); but κράζω (κραγ).

c. Consequently verbs in σσ, ττ, follow the κ or τ sounds: verbs in ζ the τ or κ sounds.

d. κλάζω, πλάζω, and σαλπίζω, have roots ending in γγ. κλάγξω, κίκλαγγα, &c.

## 23. LIQUID VERBS.

a. Liquid verbs form all their tenses, except the present and imperf., from the short root, and have only the second future.

<sup>k</sup> Example of the tenses of a verb written out. [Some verbs are given at the end.]

τριβ-ω. Root, τριβ; short root, τρϊβ.

	Act.	Mid.	Pass.
Pres.	τριβ-ω		τριβ-ομαι
Imperf.	է-τριβ-ον		է-τριβ-ομην
Perf. I.	(τε-τριβ-ά)		(τε-τριβ-μαι)
	τε-τριφ-α		τε-τριμ-μαι
Plup. I.	է-τε-τριφ-ειν		է-τε-τριμ-μην
Perf. II.	—		
Plup. II.	—		
Aor. I.	(է-τριβ-σα)		(է-τριβ-θην)
	է-τριψα	էτριψαμην	է-τριψ-θην
Aor. II.	—	—	է-τրիբ-ην
Fut. I.	τριψω	τριψομαι	τριψθομαι
Fut. II.	—	—	τρիբθομαι
Fut. III.	—	—	τετριψομαι

b. The first *Aorists Act.* and *Mid.* are without  $\sigma$ : they lengthen the vowel of the future; and for that purpose change

$\epsilon$  into  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}$  } σπερᾶ, ἵσπειρα  
α into η } φανῶ, ἵφηνα.

But those in *ράινω*, and some others in *αινω*, make *aor. 1. ἄνα*.

c. *Monosyllabic roots* change  $\epsilon$  or  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}$  of the root into  $\alpha$  in the *Perf. act.* and *pass.*; the second *Aorists*; and *Aor. 1. pass.*

στέλλω, ἵσταλκα, ἵσταλμα, ἵστάλθην, ἵστάλην.

d. The following verbs in *είνω*, *ἰνω*, *όννω*,

κρίνω, κλίνω, τείνω, κτείνω, πλένω,  
judge, bend, stretch, kill, wash,

drop the *v* in *Perf. act.* and *pass.* and *Aor. 1. pass.*

κρίνω,	κέκρικα,	κέκριμαι,	ἴκριθην. So κλίνω.
τείνω,	τέτακα,	τέταμαι,	ἴταθην.
κτείνω,		ἴκτάμαι,	ἴκταθην.
πλένω,	πέπλυκα,	πέπλυμαι,	ἴπλυθην.

e. The *Perf. pass.* of verbs that retain *v* is not formed uniformly.

1) Most of them change *v* into  $\sigma$ ; but some into  $\mu$ :

φαίνω, πίφασμα; but ξηραίνω, έξηραμμα.

2) A few reject the *v*, the preceding vowel being long:

τραχύνω, τετράχυμα.

3) But in all these formations the *v* reappears in the other persons:  
πίφασμας, πέφανσαι, &c.

f. Verbs with the characteristic  $\mu$  form the perfect as if from a longer form in *εω*: *νήμω*, *νενέμηκα*. So also *μένω*.

## 24. PURE VERBS.

a. These verbs generally *lengthen* the characteristic vowel before the consonant terminations are added: *φιλε-ω*, *φιλη-σω*, &c.

b. When the characteristic is  $\alpha$ , the future, &c. have  $\bar{a}$ , if the preceding letter is one of those in *βei*. If not,  $\eta$ .

τιμάω, τιμήσω: but ἴάω, ἴάσω ( $\bar{a}$ ), &c.

But *ἀκροάομαι* has  $\bar{a}$ : *χράω*, *χράομαι*,  $\eta$ .

c. Some verbs retain the short vowel, and these take a  $\sigma$  before the terminations of the *Perf. pass.* and *Aor. 1. pass.*

d. So also, *ἀκούω* *hear*, *κελεύω* *bid*, *παίω* *strike*, *σείω* *shake*, and several others, take a  $\sigma$  in these tenses.

e. *παύω* (*make to cease*) has *πέπαυμαι*, but *ἴκανσθην*.

## 25. PERFECT II.

a. This tense is formed from the *short root*; but, with the exception of *o*, lengthens the vowel sound of the penult.

b.  $\bar{a}$  of the short root is changed into  $\eta$ , but after *p* into  $\bar{a}$ .

- c. ε of the short root is changed into ο<sup>1</sup>.
  - ι of the short root is changed into οι.
  - d. εν of the present is retained, though the short root has ν.
  - e. In verbs in ζ, σσ, ττ, of course the α must be appended to the *true* characteristic.
  - f. Some verbs that end in two consonants (not πτ, or σσ, ττ) and have ε in the root, form Perf. II. by changing ε into ο: as, φέρβω, πέφορβα.
- Thus: σπείρω (σπερ), ἔσπορα· τήκω (τάκ), τέτηκα· λείπω (λιπ), λέλοιπα: but φεύγω (φυγ), πέφενγα.

## 26. ATTIC FUTURE, AND ATTIC REDUPLICATION.

- a. When σω is preceded by a short vowel, the σ is often left out in the Ionic dialect; and the two vowels contracted in the Attic: τελέω, fut. τελέσσω; Ionic, τελέω; Attic, τελῶ.
- b. If the short vowel be ι, the two vowels are not capable of contraction; but the ω is circumflexed, and conjugated *as if* a contraction had taken place<sup>m</sup>.
- c. With respect to the quantity of the penult, the following rule must be attended to:—

The penult of ἀσω, ισω, ύσω, is always *short* when they come from verbs in ζω, or σσω, ττω.

- d. In verbs that begin with a vowel, the first vowel and following consonant are sometimes repeated before the temporal augment (*reduplicatio Attica*).

ἀγ, ἐμ, δρ, Perf. ἡγ, ἡμ, ὁρ.

(*redup.*) ἀγηγ, ἐμημ, δρωρ.

- e. This form inclines to a *short* vowel in the third syllable, and therefore shortens a long vowel-sound: ἀλείφω, ἀλήλιφα· ἀκούω, ἀκήκοα.

## 27. MOODS.

- (1.) The general terminations of the moods for the *act.* are—

<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Opt.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Infn.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
ε But Aor. I. has ον	οιμι αιμι	ω ω	ειν αι	ων ἄς

The *Perf.* has ἐναι, ώς, for *infn.* and *part.* The futures have no *imperat.* or *subj.*

<sup>1</sup> Or, which comes to the same thing, ει of the *pres.* in *mute* verbs becomes οι; in *liquid* verbs, ο, in *Perf. II.*

<sup>m</sup> τελέσω—τελῶ, τελεῖς, } εῖ | εῖτον, εῖτον | οῦμεν, εῖτε, οῦσι.

νομίσω—νομῶ, νομεῖς, } νομεῖς | εῖτον, εῖτον | οῦμεν, εῖτε, οῦσι.

βιβάσω—βιβῶ, βιβᾶς, βιβᾶ | ἄτον, ἄτον | οῦμεν, εῖτε, οῦσι.

So in the *mid.* κομίζω, *fut.* κομίσομαι, *fut.* Att. κομισματ, εῖ, εῖται, &c.

(2.) The general forms for the *pass.* and *mid.* are—

<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Opt.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
<i>ον</i>	<i>οιμην</i>	<i>ωμαι</i>	<i>εσθαι</i>	<i>ομενος</i>
But Aor. I. <i>mid.</i>	<i>αιμην</i>	<i>ωμαι</i>	<i>ασθαι</i>	<i>αμενος</i>
<i>αι</i>				
Aor. I. II. <i>pass.</i>				
<i>ηθειν</i>	<i>ειην</i>	<i>ω</i>	<i>ηναι</i>	<i>εις</i>
<i>Perf. pass.</i>			<i>σθαι</i>	<i>μένος</i>
<i>σο</i>	—	—		

OBS. Optat. and Subj. of the *perf. pass.* are supplied by its participle with *ειην*, *ω* (*opt.* and *subj.* of *ειναι*, *to be*).

n In Aor. I. *θ-ητι*, not *θηθι*, by 18, e.

## 28. TERMINATIONS OF THE

TENSES.		MOODS.		
		Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.
PRESENT and FUTURE, (the latter without imperat. and subj.)	S. D. P.	ω, εις, ει, ετον, ετον, ομεν, ετε, ουσι.	ε, ἔτω, ετον, ἔτων, ετε, ἔτωσαν or ὄντων P.	οιμ, οις, οι, οιτον, οιτην, οιμεν, οιτε, οιεν.
FUTURE 2.	S. D. P.	ῳ, εῖς, εῖ, εῖτον, εῖτον, οῦμεν, εῖτε, οῦσι.		οῖμι <sup>q</sup> , οῖς, οῖ, οῖτον, οῖτην, οῖμεν, οῖτε, οῖεν.
Imperfect and Aorist 2.	S. D. P.	ον, ες, ε, ετον, ἔτην, ομεν, ετε, οφ.	Aorist 2.	like
PERFECT 1. & 2.	S. D. P.	α, ας, ε, ἄτον, ἄτον, ἀμεν, ἄτε, ἄσι.	Like	the
Aorist 1.	S. D. P.	α, ας, ε, ἄτον, ἄτην, ἀμεν, ἄτε, αν.	ον, ἀτω, ατον, ἀτων, ατε, ἀτωσαν or ἀγτων P.	αιμι <sup>r</sup> , αις, αι, αιτον, αιτην, αιμεν, αιτε, αιεν.
Pluperfect 1. & 2.	S. D. P.	ειν <sup>s</sup> , εις, ει, ειτον, ειτην, ειμεν, ειτε, εισαν or εσαν.		

p The *dissyllabic* termination of the *Imperat. 3 plur.* is the more common in Attic Greek. Care must be taken not to mistake it for the *gen. plur.* of a participle.

q Together with this ending, the *Fut. 2.* has also the termination *οίην*, which is a common *optative* ending of *contracted verbs*. The *futurum Atticum* has usually this ending in the optative ; which is also occasionally found in the *perf. optat.* ; and in *σχοίην* *Aor. 2. opt.* from *ἔχω*.—

οιην, οιης, οιη — οίητον, οιήτην — οίημεν, οίητε, οίησαν  
or οίτον, οίτην, οίμεν, οίτε, οίεν.

r Together with this ending, another is in use (called the *Aeolic Aor.*), in *εια*. In the *second* and *third sing.* and *third plur.* it is far more common than the other form. — *ειας*, *ειε*.—plur. *ειαν*.

s The old Attic has also an ending *η, ης*, which is contracted from the Ionic form *εια, ειας*.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

MOODS.		
Subjunct.	Infinitive.	Participle.
ω, γε, γ, ητον, ητον, ωμεν, ητε, ωσι.	ειν.	ων, ουσα, ον, οντος, ούσης, οντος.
	ειν.	ωγ, οῦσα, οῦν, ούντος, ούσης, ούντος.
Present.	Aorist 2. ειν.	Aorist 2. ών, οῦσα, όν, όντος, ούσης, οντος.
Present.	εναι.	ώς, νία, ός, ότος, νίας, ότος.
Like the Present.	αι.	ας, ασα, αν, αντος, ἀσης, αντος.

## REMARKS.

1. The principal tenses and subj. have 3 dual in *ov*, 3 plur. in *σι*.—The historical tenses and the optat. have 3 dual in *ην*, 3 plur. in *ν*.
2. ACCENTUATION.
  - a. The accent is generally as far back as possible.
  - b. But *infn. Aor.* 1. and 3 sing. *opt.* (in *αι*, *οι*) are always accented on the penult.
  - c. 2 *Aor. infn.* is perisponomenon; *part. oxytone.*
  - d. *Perf. infn.* is paroxytone; *part. oxytone.*
  - e. The imperatives *εἰπέ*, *εὑρέ*, *ἐλθέ*, and (in *Attic*) *λαβέ*, *ἰδέ*, are oxytone.

## 29. RULES FOR CONTRACTION OF VERBS.

The contraction is very simple:—

1. *εω*. — *εε* becomes *ει*; *εο* becomes *ον*; and the *ε* is thrown away before long vowels and diphthongs.
2. *άω*. — *α* before an *e*<sup>t</sup> sound is *long a*; before an *o* sound, *ω*.
3. *ώω*. — *ο* before a short vowel is *ον*; before a long vowel, *ω*; and disappears before *οι*, *ον*.

But before *ει* of the *indicative*, and *γ* (*subscript*) of the *subjunctive*, the contraction is into *οι*.

*Obs. a)* Pure verbs with a monosyllabic root (*θίω*, *πνίω*,) leave the vowels open, except before *ε* and *ει*.

*Obs. b)* *ζάω*, *δψάω*, *πεινάω*, *χράομαι*, (*live, thirst, hunger, use,*) contract *αι* into *η*.

**EXERCISE.**—Write out (1) the moods, (2) pres., imperf., and imper. through all their persons, of *φιλέω*, *τιμάω*, *χρυσόω*. [N.B. These and the adjectives, &c. should be *kept* for reference.]

<sup>t</sup> The *ε* sounds in this conjug. are *ε*, *η*; the *ο* sounds, *ο*, *ω*, *οι*, *ον*.

## 30. TERMINATIONS OF THE

		<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>
PRESENT and FUTURE.	S. D. P.	ομαι, γ (ει) <sup>t</sup> , εται, δμεθον <sup>u</sup> , εσθον, εσθον, δμεθα <sup>u</sup> , εσθε, ονται.	ον t, ἐσθω, εσθον, ἐσθων, εσθε, ἐσθωσαν or ἐσθων. (future, none.)
PERFECT.	S. D. P.	μαι, σαι, ται, μεθον, σθον, σθον, μεθα, σθε, νται <sup>v</sup> .	σο, σθω, σθον, σθων, σθε, σθωσαν or σθων.
PLUPERFECT.	S. D. P.	μην, σο, το, μεθον, σθον, σθην, μεθα, σθε, ντο <sup>v</sup> .	
IMPERF. and AOR. 2. MID.	S. D. P.	όμην, ον, ετο, δμεθον, εσθον, ἐσθην, δμεθα, εσθε, οντο.	Aor. 2.
AOR. 1. MID.	S. D. P.	άμην, ω <sup>t</sup> , ατο, άμεθον, ασθον, δσθην, άμεθα, ασθε, αντο.	ατ, ασθω, ασθον, δσθων, ασθε, δσθωσαν or δσθων.
FUT. 2. MID.	S. D. P.	οῦμαι, γ (ει), εῖται, ούμεθον, εἰσθον, εἰσθον, ούμεθα, εἰσθε, οὔνται.	None.
PASS. AORISTS.	S. D. P.	ην, ης, η, ητον, ητην, ημεν, ητε, ησαν.	ηθι, ήτω, ητον, ήτων, ητε, ήτωσαν.

<sup>t</sup> The second persons from μαι, μην, are properly σαι, σο. But when these were appended, by a connecting vowel, to the root, the σ was thrown away; and εσαι, for instance, contracted into γ, Attic ει, which is very common in *fut. 2. mid.* and the only termin. for βούλει, δψει, οίει (*yον—choose; will see; think*).—So ον is for εσο; ω for ασο; γ in subj. for ησαι; ουο optat. for οιο.

<sup>u</sup> The 3 *dual* and *plur.* had an extended form, μεθον, μεσθα, which is used even by Attic poets.

<sup>v</sup> The termin. νται, ντο, are unmanageable, except when the root ends in a vowel. The Ionians turn ν into α, τετύφαται for τέτυφνται: the Attics use the participle with ειμι: τετυμμένοι εισι, τετυμμένοι ησαν.

<sup>w</sup> εἰεν is more common than εἰσαν. There are similar forms for the 1st and 2d persons, εἰμεν, εἰτε, which are found in Attic poets, and also in prose.

## PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

<i>Optative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
οίμην, οιο <sup>t</sup> , οιτο, οίμεθον, οισθον, οίσθην, οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο.	ωμαι, γ <sup>t</sup> , ηται, ώμεθον, ησθον, ησθον, ώμεθα, ησθε, ωνται. (future, none).	εσθαι.	όμενος, η, ον.
		σθαι.	μένος, μένη, μένον.
as	Present.	Aor. 2. εσθαι.	As Present.
αίμην, αιο, αιτο, αίμεθον, αισθον, αισθην, αίμεθα, αισθε, αιντο.	Like Present.	ασθαι.	άμενος, η, ον.
οίμην, οίο, οίτο, οίμεθον, οισθον, οισθην, οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο.	None.	εῖσθαι.	ούμενος, η, ον.
είην, είης, είη, είητον, ειήτην, είημεν, είητε, είησαν οτ εἰεν w.	ῶ, γῆ, ḡ, ἡτον, ητον, ῶμεν, ητε, ωσι.	ῆναι.	είς, εῖσα, ἵν, ἐντος, είσης, ἵντος.

## REMARKS.

1. The *principal tenses* and *subj.* have 3 dual in *ον*, 3 plur. in *ται*: the *historical tenses* and *optat.* have 3 dual in *ην*, 3 plur. in *το*.

2. *Accentuation.*

Accent as far back as possible.

a. But *infn.* of *aor. 2. mid.* is *paroxytone*.

b. *Infn.* and *part.* of *perf. pass.* have accent on *penult.*

c. *Infinitives* in *vai* have accent on *penult.*

d. *Part. of pass. aorists* are *oxytone*.

e. The *subj.* of the *pass. aorists* has the circumflex on *ult.* through the sing. and on *penult* in dual and plur. (it being contracted from *ἴω*.)

f. In *imper.* of *aor. 2. mid. ον* is *perispomenon* (*οῦ, ἐσθω*): but in *dual* and *plur.* the *acc.* is thrown back.

31. By applying rules in 18, it will be found that the *consonants* of the *perf.* *pass.* will assume the following forms before the terminations of the persons:

<i>p</i> sounds.	<i>k</i> sounds.	<i>t</i> sounds.	<i>v.</i>
S. $\mu\mu$ , $\psi$ , $\pi\tau$	$\gamma\mu$ , $\xi$ , $\kappa\tau$ ,	$\sigma\mu$ , $\sigma$ , $\sigma\tau$ ,	$\mu\mu$ or $\sigma\mu$ , $\nu\sigma$ , $\nu\tau$ ,
D. $\mu\mu$ , $\phi\theta$ , $\phi\theta$	$\gamma\mu$ , $\chi\theta$ , $\chi\theta$ ,	$\sigma\mu$ , $\sigma\theta$ , $\sigma\theta$ ,	$\mu\mu$ or $\sigma\mu$ , $\nu\theta$ , $\nu\theta$ ,
P. $\mu\mu$ , $\phi\theta$ . —	$\gamma\mu$ , $\chi\theta$ . —	$\sigma\mu$ , $\sigma\theta$ . —	$\mu\mu$ or $\sigma\mu$ , $\nu\theta$ . —

[Of course the 2 pers. singular (being a  $\sigma$  termination) will have the same consonant as the *fut.*; the 2 dual and plur. ( $\theta$  terminations) the same as the *Aor. 1. pass.*]

32. So the *infinitives* will be  $\phi\theta\alpha i$ ,  $\chi\theta\alpha i$ ,  $\sigma\theta\alpha i$ ,  $\nu\theta\alpha i$ .  
— *imperatives* —  $\psi o$ ,  $\xi o$ ,  $\sigma o$ ,  $\nu\sigma o$ .

#### E.—VERBS IN $\mu$ .

33.  $\tau i\theta\eta\mu i$  ( $\theta\acute{e}-\omega$ );  $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu i$  ( $\sigma\tau\acute{a}-\omega$ );  $\delta i\delta\omega\mu i$  ( $\delta\acute{o}-\omega$ );  $\delta e\acute{i}k\nu\bar{\eta}\mu i$  ( $\delta e\acute{i}\kappa-\omega$ ).

a) Terminations of Moods:

Indic.	Imp.	Opt.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
$\mu i$	$\theta i$	— $\iota\eta\mu$	$\omega$	$\nu ai$	$\nu\tau\zeta$

b) Terminations of Tenses:

[Vowel shortened  $\gamma$  before *term.* of Dual and Plur. except in  $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu i$ .]

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Pres. $\mu i$ , $\sigma$ , $\sigma i$	$\tau o\mu$ , $\tau o\mu$	$\mu e\mu$ , $\tau e$ , $\nu\tau o\mu$
Imperf. } $\nu$ , $\sigma$ , $\nu$ thrown away.	$\tau o\mu$ , $\tau \eta\mu$	$\mu e\mu$ , $\tau e$ , $\sigma a\mu$
Aor. 2. } $\tau \acute{e}\mu$		

Obs.—In plur. 3.  $\epsilon u\tau\sigma i$ ,  $\alpha u\tau\sigma i$ ,  $\nu u\tau\sigma i$ ,  $\nu u\tau\sigma i$ ,

become  $e\mu\sigma i$ ,  $\ddot{a}\mu\sigma i$ ,  $o u\sigma i$ ,  $\bar{u}\mu\sigma i$ ;  
or  $\epsilon \acute{a}\sigma i$ ,  $\quad o \acute{a}\sigma i$ ,  $\bar{u} \acute{a}\sigma i$ . [See 18, d.]

#### 34. MOODS.

Ind.	Imp.	Opt.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres. $\tau i\theta\eta\mu i$ $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu i$ $\delta i\delta\omega\mu i$ $\delta e\acute{i}k\nu\bar{\eta}\mu i$	( $\tau i\theta\acute{e}\tau i$ ) ( $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{a}\theta i$ ) ( $\delta i\delta\acute{o}\theta i$ ) ( $\delta e\acute{i}\kappa\nu\bar{\eta}\theta i$ )	$\tau i\theta\acute{e}\iota\eta\mu$ $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{a}\iota\eta\mu$ $\delta i\delta\acute{o}\iota\eta\mu$ $\delta e\acute{i}\kappa\nu\bar{\eta}\iota\eta\mu$	$\tau i\theta\bar{\omega}(\bar{\eta}\zeta, \&c.)$ $\iota\sigma\tau\bar{\omega}(\bar{\eta}\zeta, \&c.)$ $\delta i\delta\bar{\omega}(\bar{\eta}\zeta, \&c.)$ $\delta e\acute{i}\kappa\nu\bar{\eta}\bar{\omega}(\bar{\eta}\zeta, \&c.)$	$\tau i\theta\acute{e}\gamma\mu i$ $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{a}\gamma\mu i$ $\delta i\delta\acute{o}\gamma\mu i$ $\delta e\acute{i}\kappa\nu\bar{\eta}\gamma\mu i$	$\tau i\theta\acute{e}\zeta$ $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{a}\zeta$ $\delta i\delta\acute{o}\zeta$ $\delta e\acute{i}\kappa\nu\bar{\eta}\zeta$
Aor. 2. $\tilde{\epsilon}\theta\eta\mu$ $\tilde{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu$ $\tilde{\delta}\delta\omega\mu$	$\tilde{\epsilon}\theta\acute{e}\mu$ $\tilde{\iota}\sigma\tau\acute{a}\mu$ $\tilde{\delta}\delta\acute{o}\mu$	$\tilde{\epsilon}\theta\acute{e}\iota\eta\mu$ $\tilde{\iota}\sigma\tau\acute{a}\iota\eta\mu$ $\tilde{\delta}\delta\acute{o}\iota\eta\mu$	$\tilde{\theta}\bar{\omega}(\bar{\eta}\zeta, \&c.)$ $\tilde{\sigma}\bar{\omega}(\bar{\eta}\zeta, \&c.)$ $\tilde{\delta}\bar{\omega}(\bar{\eta}\zeta, \&c.)$	$\tilde{\theta}\acute{e}\mu i$ $\tilde{\sigma}\acute{a}\mu i$ $\tilde{\delta}\acute{o}\mu i$	$\tilde{\theta}\acute{e}\zeta$ $\tilde{\sigma}\acute{a}\zeta$ $\tilde{\delta}\acute{o}\zeta$

\* EXERCISE.—Go through the *persons* and *moods* of  $\lambda\acute{e}-\lambda e\acute{i}\pi-\mu a i$ ;  $\beta\acute{e}-\beta r\acute{e}\chi-\mu a i$ ;  $\eta\nu\tau-\mu a i$ ;  $\pi\acute{e}\phi\alpha\sigma\mu a i$  ( $\phi\acute{a}\nu\omega$ );  $\acute{e}\rho\eta\rho\acute{e}\bar{\delta}-\mu a i$ .

γ The η of  $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu i$ , as coming from  $\acute{a}\omega$ , must be shortened into  $\ddot{a}$ .

ζ The forms in  $\alpha\sigma i$  are employed exclusively by the best Attic writers.

OBS. 1. There is no difficulty in going through these tenses. *Imper.* εθι, ἔτω, &c. θές, δός, (as if from θέτει, δόθει,) θέτω, δότω.—*Optat.* οίην, οίης, &c.<sup>a</sup> (as in 28, note 4.)

—αίην, αίης, αίη   αίητον, αιήτην   αίημεν, αίητε, αίησαν	ορ   αίτον, αιτην   αίτην, αίτε, αίτεν
---	--

Subj. as subj. of *passive Aorists*, except those whose root has *o* (as δίδωμι), which keep *ω* throughout.

OBS. 2. Several persons are formed as if from τιθίω, ιστάω, διδώ. This is particularly the case with the

{ *Imperfects*, ἐτίθουν, ἐδίδουν; but not in ἴστημι: ἐδείκνυν, from the form in ὡς.  
{ *Imperat.* τιθει, ιστη, δίδον, δάικνυ.

So in the present, τιθεῖς, ιστᾶς, &c. but this form is the least used in the present by the Attics. B.

OBS. 3. In *compounds* of ιστημι, στᾶ is used for στῆθι.

### 35. PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

The terminations are those of the *common* conjugation without the connecting vowel; that is, the terminations as given for *perf.* and *pluperf. passive*.

*σ* in 2 sing. generally remains: in *imperat.* *σο* it is often thrown away, and the vowels then contracted:

Pres.	Imper.	Opt.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
τιθέ-εμαι	εσο (ον)	είμην	ῶμαι <sup>b</sup>	εσθαι	ἐμενος
ἴστ-άμαι	ασο (ω)	αίμην	ῶμαι	ασθαι	ἀμενος
διδ-ομαι	οσο (ον)	οίμην	ῶμαι <sup>c</sup>	οσθαι	δμενος
δείκν-ῦμαι	ὔσο			νοσθαι	նμενոς

Imperf.	
τιθέμην	[(εσο) ον, ετο, &c.]
ιστάμην	[(ασο) ον, ἄτο, &c.]
ἐδίδομην	[(οσο) ον, οτο, &c.]
ἐδείκνυμην	[(ὔσο) ντο, ητο, &c.]

Aor. 2.					
θέμην	(θέσο) θοῦ	θείμην	θῶμαι	θίσθαι	θέμενος
ἴσταμην <sup>d</sup>	στάσο, στῶ	σταίμην	στῶμαι	στάσθαι	στάμενος
ἐδόμην	(δόσο) δοῦ	δοίμην	δῶμαι	δόσθαι	δόμενος

<sup>a</sup> είην, as *Opt.* of *passive Aorists*: see Table 30, and note w.

<sup>b</sup> The Attica form *Opt.* and *Subj.* of τιθέμαι, ιεματι, δίδομαι, exactly as if from verbs in *ομαι*, the accent being thrown back, and *οι* in the Optative:

τιθέμαι (not τιθέματι), τιθοιτο, πρόσθηται, &c.

This analogy, as far as regards the *accent*, is followed by the other verbs in με, δύνωμαι, δύναιτο, &c.

<sup>c</sup> διδῶμαι, δῶμαι, keep the *ω* (ῶμαι, φ, ωται, &c.) throughout, as in the Act.

<sup>d</sup> This tense and its moods do not really occur; they are stated here because some other verbs have them; e.g. ἐπτάμην. B.

36. The other tenses of these verbs are formed as if from θέω, στάω, δύω, δείκω: but

1) τίθημι, ἴημι, δίδωμι, make anomalous *Aor.* 1. with κα: thus *Aor.* 1. ξθηκα<sup>e</sup>, ηκα, ἐδωκα.

2) In the two first of these verbs, the *perf.* is distinguished by a change of vowel sound; τίθεικα, είκα, pass. τίθειμαι, είμαι.

3) In the *Aor.* and *Fut. passive*, these verbs add the termination to the *short vowel*: ἵτιθην, ἵσταθην, ἕδόθην. In ἴστημι, δίδωμι, the *perf.* and *plup.* have also the short vowel: ἴστραμα, δέδομα.

4) In Act. of ἴστημι, *Aor.* 2. *Perf.* and *Plup.* have the *intrans.* meaning (*stand*); the *perf.* with meaning of *pres.* (*I stand*.)

In *Pass.* the meaning is, 'to be placed,' throughout.

In *Mid.* ——— place myself; and also, place, erect. *Aor.* 1. *Mid.* has only the *trans.* meaning.

*Obs.* Plur. 3 of *Aor.* I. and II. *Act.* must be distinguished by their *meaning*, as they are alike in *form*.

### 37. CERTAIN SMALL VERBS.

(1.) εἰμί, *I am*<sup>f</sup>; εἰμι, *I shall go* (*pres.* with *fut.* meaning).

	Imper.	Opt.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Moods.	{ εἰμί, ἵσθι, (ξτρω, &c.)	εἰην,	ῶ,	εἰναι,	ῶν. (am.)
	εἰμι, ιθή, (ιτω, &c.)	ἴομι,	ἴω,	ἴεναι,	ἴών. (go.)
Pres.	{ εἰμί, (εἰς) εἰλ, ἴστρι(ν)	ἴστρόν,	ἴστρόν,	ἴστρεν, ἴστρι(ν). (am.)	
	εἰμι, (εἰς) εἰλ, εἰσι(ν)	ἴτον,	ἴτον,	ίμεν, ίτε, ίλασι(ν). (go.)	
Imperf.	{ ήν, (ής) ησθα, (ή) ήν	ήτον,	ήτην,	ήμεν, ήτε, ησαν,	(am.)
	{ ηειν, ηεις, ηει,	ηειτον,	ηειτην,	ηειμεν, ηειτε, ηεσαν,	(go.)
	{ ηα Att. ηεισθα, ηειν,	γητον,	γητην,	ημεν, ητε, (ησαν)	
Fut.	ἴσομαι,	{ (ξσγ), (ξσειαι),	ίσόμεθον, &c. . . . .	. . . . .	(am.)
	ξσει,	ξσται,			

(2.) ἴημι, *to send* (a verb in μι, like τίθημι).

*Pres.* ἴημι, (ίεθι) ιει, ιείην, ιῶ, ιέναι, ιείς. { *Imper.* ίην or ιουν.  
*Aor.* 2. [ήν] ές, είην, ω, είναι, είς. { *Aor.* 1. ηκα. *Perf.* είκα.

(3.) φημί (*say*).

*Moods.* φημί, φαθί, φαίην, φῶ (φς), φάναι, φάς.

<sup>e</sup> This tense is confined to the *indic. mood*, and almost to the *singular* and *3 pers. plural*.

The *Aor.* 2. (which is not used in the singular, R.) is used for the *dual* and *two first persons of the plural*.

<sup>f</sup> Many forms of these verbs are liable to be mistaken. *Imper.* ισθι, from εἰμί, must not be mistaken for ισθι, from ολδα. *Infin.* ειναι, in εἰμι and ἴημι, and ιεναι in εἰμι and ἴημι, are distinguished by the breathing; but this distinction is lost in many compounds, e. g. προσειναι. So of *Opt.* and *Subj.*

*Pres.* φημί, φής, φησί, &c. .... 3 pl. φασί.  
(not φῆς)

*Imperf.* ἵφην, ἵφης, ἵφη, &c. .... 3 pl. ἵφασαν.  
ἵφησθα,

*Fut.* φήσω. *Aor.* ἵφησα. *Mid.* ἵφάμην. *Pass.* πεφάσθω, πεφασμένος. *Imperf.* has meaning of *Aor.*, and therefore φάνται is used for *Aor.* infin.

### 38. EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE.

#### EXPLANATION.

*Obs.* Both *Aorists* are seldom used in the active (*Aor.* 2. is by far the least common); but in the pass., verbs that have *Aor.* 2. often have also *Aor.* 1. as a more uncommon form.

'*Aor.* 2.' means that *act.* and *mid.* have this tense; but the *Aor.* and *perf.* *pass.* are to be of the first form.

'*Aor.* 2. *pass.*' means that the *pass.* has this tense. Form however *Aor.* 1. also.

'*Mid.*' means that the verb has (either itself or in some of its compounds) a *mid.* voice. Its *Aor.* and *Fut.* are to be formed after the same tenses of the *act.*

'*Fut. mid.*' immediately after the *act.* means that the verb has an *act. fut. of middle* form.

'*Pass. takes σ.*' means that the *pass.* and *Aor.* 1. take σ when they regularly should not.

#### I. MUTE VERBS: (a) *p* sounds:—

τρέπω, *turn* (*Aor.* 2. is most in use in all voices. *Mid.* —): λείπω, *leave* (*Aor.* 2. *perf.* 2. *Mid.*): σήπω, *make putrid* (*pass.* *become putrid*. *Aor.* 2. and *perf.* 2. with this meaning): γράφω, *write* (*Aor.* 2. *pass.*; *Mid.*): στρέψω, *twist, turn* (*Aor. pass.* 1. 2.; *Mid.*): ἀλείφω, *anoint* (Att. redupl. in *perf. act.* and *pass.*): κόπτω (π), *cut, hew* (*perf.* 1. *perf.* 2. in the Epic poets; *Aor.* 2. *pass.*; *Mid.*): βάπτω (φ), *dip* (*Aor.* 2. *pass.*): βλάπτω (β), *hurt* (*Aor.* 2. *pass.*): κλέπτω (π), *steal* (*fut. mid.*; *perf.* 1. with *o.* *Aor.* 2. *pass.*).

b) *k* sounds: φλέγω, *burn* (*Aor.* 2. *pass.*): θήγω, *whet, sharpen*; φεύγω, *fly* (*fut. mid.*; *Aor.* 2. *act. mid.*; *perf.* 2.): πλέκω, *plait, weave* (*pass.* *Aor.* 2. *Mid.*): διώκω (*fut. mid.*; but *act. also*; it is not a compound verb): τήκω, *melt, soften*; *pass.* *am melted* (*Aor.* 2. *perf.* 2.): ἄρχω, *am the first, lead, rule*; *Mid.* *begin*: βρέχω, *wet* (*Aor.* 2. *pass.*): δέχομαι <sup>g</sup>, *receive*.

c) *t* sounds: ἵρείδω, *prop* (Att. redupl.; *Mid.*): ψεύδω, *deceive*; *Mid.* *lie*: σπένδω, *pour out* (see 18, d; the same change takes place in its *perf. act.* and *pass.*): πείθω, *prevail on*; *pass.* *believe, obey* (*Perf.* 2. *am confident*): ἀνίτω, *accomplish* (*perf. pass. takes σ.*).

<sup>g</sup> Verbs of *mid. form* and *act. meaning* are *deponent middle verbs*. They have *perf.* and *pluperf.* of the *pass. form*. The commonly called *perf. mid.* (*perf. II.*) is not a *mid. tense*.

d) σσ, ττ, ζ: θαυμάζω, wonder (fut. mid. and act.): ἀθροίζω, assemble together: κομίζω, bring; Mid. receive, obtain (fut. Attic): νομίζω, think: πράσσω, ττω, do (ā throughout; perf. 2.): ἀλλάσσω, ττω (γ), change (Aor. 2. pass.).

II. LIQUID VERBS: στέλλω, send (Pass. Aor. 1. and 2.; Mid.; see 23, c): σφάλλω, make to fall (Aor. 2. pass.): σπείρω, sow (pass. Aor. 2.; Mid.; see 23, c): φθείρω, destroy (Aor. 2. pass.; Perf. 1. and 2.; see 23, c): καθαιρώ, clean (Aor. 1. takes the σ. Mid. It is not a compound): κολαίνω, hollow (Aor. 1. ā; perf. pass. σ): αἰσχύνω, shame; pass. am ashamed (perf. pass. μ): ξηραίνω, dry (Aor. 1. ā; perf. pass. μ): φαίνω, show; Mid. appear (Perf. 1. and 2.; Perf. pass. with σ. Aor. 2. pass.): κρίνω, judge (see 23, e): τείνω, stretch (see 23, e): νίμω, distribute (see 23, g).

III. PURE VERBS: λύω, loose (v in pass. perf. and aor.): ἀκούω, hear (fut. mid.; perf. ἀκήκοα; pass. takes σ; perf. pass. without redupl.): φυτεύω, plant: παύω, make to cease; Mid. cease (see 24, d): γελάω, laugh (keeps the short vowel; fut. mid.): αἰδομαι, venerate (keeps the short vowel): αἰνέω, praise (short vowel, except in perf. pass.).

IV. VERBS IN μ. Write down all the tenses of τιθημι, ἴστημι, δίδωμι.

#### THE END.

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